

Boston Herald

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1836.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PENCILINGS BY THE WAY.

First Impressions of Foreign Scenes, Customs and Manners.
BY N. P. WILLIS.

Border scenery—comparisons—English country-seats—their exquisite comfort—old customs in high preservation—pride and stateliness of the Lancashire and Cheshire gentry—their contempt for parvenus.

If Scott had done nothing else, he would have deserved well of his country for giving an interest to the barren wastes by which Scotland is separated from England. "A" the blue bonnets must have had a melancholy march of it "Over the Border." From Gala-Water to Carlisle it might be anywhere a scene for the witches' meeting in Macbeth. We bowed away at nearly twelve miles in the hour, however, (which would unwind almost any "serpent of care" from the heart,) and if the road was not lined with witches and moss-troopers, it was well macadamized. I got a treacherous supper at Howick, where the Douglas pounced upon Sir Alexander Ramsay; and, recovering my good-humour at Carlisle, grew happier as the fields grew greener, and came down by Kendal and its emerald valleys with the speed of an arrow and the light-heartedness of its feather. How little the farmer thinks when he plants his hedges and sows his fields, that the passing wayfarer will anticipate the gleaners and gather sunshine from his ripening harvest.

I was admiring the fine old castle of Lancaster, (now desecrated to the purposes of a county jail,) when our thirteen-mile whip ran over a phaeton standing in the road, and split several women and children, as you may say, *en passant*. The coach must arrive, though it kill as many as Juggernaut, and Jehu neither changed colour, nor spoke a word, but laid the silk over his leaders to make up the back water of the jar, and rattled away up the street, with the guard blowing the French horn to the air of "Smile again, my bonny lassie." Nobody threw stones after us; the horses were changed in a minute and three quarters, and away we sped from the town of the "red rose." There was a cool, you-know-where-to-find-me sort of indifference in this adventure, which is peculiarly English. I suppose if his leaders had changed suddenly into griffins, he would have touched them under the wing and kept his pace.

Bound on a visit to Hall in Lancashire, I left the coach at Preston. The landlady of the Red Lion became very suddenly anxious that I should not take cold when she found out the destination of her post-chaise. I arrived just after sunset at my friend's lodge, and ordering the postillion to a walk, drove leisurely through the gathering twilight to the Hall. It was a mile of winding road through the peculiarly delicious scenery of an English park, the game visible in every direction, and the glades and woods disposed with that breadth and luxuriance of taste that make the country-houses of England palaces in Arcadia. Anxious as I had been to meet my friend, whose hospitality I had before experienced in Italy, I was almost sorry when the closely-shaven sward and glancing lights informed me that my twilight drive was near its end.

An arrival in a strange house in England seems, to a foreigner, almost magical. The absence of all the bustle consequent on the same event abroad, the silence, respectfulness and self-possession of the servants, the ease and expedition with which he is installed in a luxurious room, almost with his second breath under the roof—his portmanteau unstuffed, his toilet laid out, his dress-shoes and stockings at his feet, and the fire burning as if he had sat by it all day—it is like the golden facility of a dream. "Dinner at seven!" are the only words he has heard, and he finds himself (some three minutes having elapsed since he was on the road) as much at home as if he had lived there all his life, and pouring the hot water into his wash-basin with the feeling that comfort and luxury in this country are very much matters of course.

The bell rings for dinner, and the new-comer finds his way to the drawing-room. He has not seen his host, perhaps, for a year, but his *entree* is anything but a scene. A cordial shake of the hand, a simple inquiry after his health, while the different members of the family collect in the darkened room, and the preference of his arm by the lady of the house to walk to dinner, are all that would remind him that he and his host had ever parted. The soup is criticised, the weather "resumed," as the French have it, gravity prevails, and the wine that he used to drink is brought him without question by the remembering butler. The stranger is an object of no more attention than any other person, except in the brief "glad to see you," and the accompanying just perceptible nod with which the host drinks wine with him; and, not even in the *abandon* of after-dinner conversation, are the mutual reminiscences of the host and his friend suffered to intrude on the indifferent portion of the company. The object is the general enjoyment, and you are not permitted to monopolize the sympathies of the hour. You thus escape the aversion with which even a momentary favorite is looked upon in society, and in your turn you are not neglected, or bored with a sensation, on the arrival of another. In what other country is civilization carried to the same rational perfection?

I was under the hands of a physician during the week of my stay at Hall, and only crept out with the lizards for a little sunshine at noon. There was shooting in the park for those who liked it, and fox-hunting in the neighbourhood for those who could follow, but I was content (upon compulsion) to be innocent of the blood of hares and partridges, and the ditches of Lancashire are innocent of mine. The well-stocked library, with its caressing chairs, was a Paradise of repose after travel; and the dinner, with its delightful society, sufficed for the day's event.

My host was himself very much of a cosmopolite; but his neighbours, one or two most respectable squire of the old school among them, had the usual characteristics of people who have passed their lives on one spot, and though gentlemanlike and good-humoured, were rather difficult to amuse. I found none of the uproariousness which distinguished the Squire Western of other times. The hale fox-hunter was in white cravat and black coat, and took wine and politics moderately; and his wife and daughters, though silent and impracticable, were well-dressed, and marked by that indefinable stamp of "blood" visible no less in the gentry than in the nobility of England.

I was delighted to encounter at my friend's table one or two of the old English peculiarities, gone out nearer the metropolis. Toasted cheese and spiced ale—"familiar creatures" in common life—were here served up with all the circumstance that attended them when they were not disdained as the allowance of maids of honour. On the disappearance of the pastry, a massive silver dish, chased with the ornate elegance of ancient

plate, holding coals beneath, and protected by a hinged cover, was set before the lady of the house. At the other extremity of the table stood a "peg tankard" of the same fashion, in the same massive metal, with two handles, and of an almost fabulous capacity. Cold cheese and port were at a discount. The celery, albeit both modish and popular, was neglected. The crested cover erected itself on its hinge and displayed a flat surface, covered thinly with blistering cheese, with a *soupcon* of brown in its complexion, quivering and delicate, and of a most stimulating odour. A little was served to each guest, and commended as it deserved, and the flagon's lid was lifted in its turn by the staid butler, and the master of the house drank first. It went round with the sun, not disdained by the ladies' lips in passing, and came to me, something lightened of its load. As a stranger I was advised of the law before lifting it to my head. Within, from the rim to the bottom, extended a line of silver pegs, supposed to contain, in the depth from one to the other, a fair draught for each bibber. The flagon must not be taken from the lips, and the penalty of drinking deeper than the first peg below the surface, was to drink to the second—a task for the friar of Copanahurst. As the visible measure was of course lost when the tankard was dipped, it required some practice or a cool judgment not to exceed the draught. Raising it with my two hands, I measured the distance with my eye, and watched till the floating argosy of toast should swim beyond the reach of my nose. The spicy odour ascended gratefully to the brain. The cloves and cinnamon clung in a dark circle to the edges. I drank without drawing breath, and complacently passed the flagon. As the sea of all settled to a calm, my next neighbour silently returned the tankard. I had exceeded the draught. There was a general cry of "drink! drink!" and sounding my remaining capacity with the plummet of a long breath, I laid my hands once more on the vessel, and should have paid the penalty or perished in the attempt, but for the grace shown me as a foreigner, at the intercession of that sex distinguished for its mercy.

This adherence to the more hearty viands and customs of olden time, by the way, is an exponent of a feeling sustained with peculiar tenacity in that part of England. Cheshire and Lancashire are the stronghold of that race peculiar to this country, the *gentry*. In these counties the peerage is no authority for gentle birth. A title unsupported by centuries of honorable descent, is worse than nothing; and there is many a squire, living in his immemorial "Hall," who would not exchange his name and pedigree for the title of ninety-nine in a hundred of the nobility of England. Here reigns aristocracy. Your Baron Rothschild, or your new-created lord from the Bank or the Temple, might build palaces in Cheshire, and live years in the midst of its proud gentry unvisited. They are the cold cheese, celery and port, in comparison with the toasted cheese and spiced ale.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

ANTI-PILOGISTIC PASTE. For Burns and Scalds, Erysipelas and Pilegmonous Inflammation, St. Anthony's Fire, Erythema, Shingles, Stings and bites of Insects, Inflamed Blisters, Vegetable Poisons, Chapped Hands, &c. Fever Sores, (Necrosis) Biles, Inflamed Breasts, Whitlow, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Gangrene, &c. Sore Legs, Ulcers of every description, Scirrhus Tumors and Glands, Bruises and Sprains, Fractures, Contused and Lacerated Wounds—every grade of Gunshot Wounds. It is sure to give immediate relief, and a healthy action to the living parts, and we can hardly conceive of a fracture or wound so bad as to cause death, or need amputation, if the Paste be timely and properly applied. All inflammations of a specific character, as Scrophulous Tumors, Glands, Ulcers, and Abscesses—White Swellings, and Inflamed Joints from any cause.

Scrophulous Humors, and every other species of Eruptions, as St. Vitus's Dance, Scalded Head, Ringworm, Pimples, Face and Blisters. It is a specific for the Piles, giving immediate relief. Local Syphilitic Inflammation it is sure to remove, and prevent suppuration in the worst cases. In all the above diseases the Paste has but one action, which is the removal of heat, pain, swelling, and more or less of fever—when this is done, nature soon finishes the cure, or the diseased parts become well simultaneously. It needs no certificates—use it, and you will know more of it than can be told you.

Sold wholesale and retail by TROTT & CO., 128 State Street, Boston, and by Druggists in the city generally. Also, by R. P. Brown, Salem, Mass.—J. A. Wadsworth, Providence, R. I.—John H. Wheeler, Dover, N. H.—A. T. Hall, Keene, N. H.—A. B. Foster, Weston, Vt.—and J. Hubbard, Lowell, Mass.

Syphilitic Complaints.

FOR the infallible cure of all the stages of the Syphilitic Disease, from a slight infection, to the most virulent stage of the disorder, even when attended with Hemorrhage, Pain in the Bones, Blisters, Sore Throat, Enlargement of the Skin and Skull Bones, Loss of Appetite, and Universal Debility &c.

DR. HUNTER'S PILLS AND INJECTION POWDERS.
Continue to stand unrivalled.

Witness the following cases of cures:
1. A Gentleman in Thomaston, was many years afflicted (though incurable) with ulcers in his throat, pain in his limbs, loss of appetite, general debility, and other distressing symptoms; his life was despaired of, was restored to perfect health and spirits by a few boxes of these Pills.
2. A Seafaring man, suffered so severely from this complaint for two years, as to be deprived of his rest, had pains in his limbs, sore throat, headache, enlargement of the glands of the neck, scall bone affected, a bad cough, no appetite, entirely debilitated, and considered as past relief, having tried other medicines in vain, was cured, and restored to perfect health, by a few boxes of these Pills.

3. A young man, was recently entirely cured from a bad stage of the complaint, by using the above medicine (to less than \$3 value), after receiving the advice of several physicians, and using various celebrated medicines.
4. An invaluable property! "I feel myself (write a person) after using these Pills) thoroughly cured, and believe this invaluable medicine has completely eradicated the complaint from my system; a property which I think this remedy possesses beyond any other with which I am acquainted, and is a desideratum in my view, which renders it above all price."

5. A treatise explaining the various symptoms, with full directions, (so that persons of either sex can cure themselves) in each box.
6. Price of the Pills \$1 a box—the Injection Powders and Cerate, 50 cents.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr. W. T. Conway, by his immediate successor and the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, of whom they may be had at his Counting Room, over No. 99 Court Street, corner of Hanover Street, and also by his appointment of the Druggists generally in Boston and vicinity.

200 BUSHELS PRIME OYSTERS to be sold by F. M. DYER, & CO., at 47½ Washington Street, or No. 3 Boston Street, for one dollar per bushel, or one dollar per gallon.
Feb 5

RAVENS DUCK—100 pieces heavy, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long Wharf.
Feb 5

WANTED, a young man in a dry goods store—also several men to work in private families—also men to work in boarding houses—also several girls to work in a factory. Apply at 47½ M St.
Feb 5

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—2 first rate women cooks, to whom the highest wages will be given. Also several girls to do housework. Apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merrimac and Friend streets, near the City Scales.
Feb 5

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS—Portsmouth No. 37 and 28 inch Brown Cottons, for sale by GRANT, SEEVER & CO., 5 Liberty Square.
Feb 5

AN ANCHOR—Suitable for a Ship of 100 to 500 tons—barthen—for sale by FERDINAND E. WHITE 22 Long Wharf.
Feb 5

BROWN DRILLINGS—Hampshire Manufacture Company—29 in Brown Drillings, for sale by GRANT, SEEVER & CO.
Feb 5

IRON FOUNDRY.—The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has lately purchased of the West Boston Iron Foundry Company, all the property of the said concern—in addition to which he has erected a commodious building, with all the necessary conveniences of carrying on the business in all its branches—that he is now ready to receive orders for Castings of any description, large or small, such as Steam Engines, Cottons and Wool Machinery—Mill Gearing—Railroad Water Pipe—Fence and Balustrade Castings. He intends keeping on hand an assortment of Oven, Ash and Boiler Doors—Grates—Fire Frames—Window Weights, with a variety of other articles used by builders and contractors.

Fales's highly approved patent Oven Doors, manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail.
S. M. FALES has been employed as Manager of the Casting and Pattern Department.

Pattern Makers constantly employed for making, altering, and repairing patterns to order.
All orders and communications for the subscriber, left at Leavitt & Bates's, No. 16 Union Street, or at the Foundry, Bridge Street, near Cambridge Bridge, will receive immediate attention.

Orders solicited and punctually executed.
T. R. HURLBERT.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from Merrimac Street to his new shop on Cambridge Street, in the rear of the new Catholic Church, and a few doors from the City Scales, where he has on hand a large assortment of Marble work, consisting of—

Marble Chimney Pieces, Manufactured from best Foreign and Domestic Marble,
Marble Pier and Centre Table Tops,
Marble Monuments,
Marble Tomb Stones,
Marble and Slate Grave Stones, } for Cemeteries.

Also—a constant supply of Free Stone, for buildings of every kind.

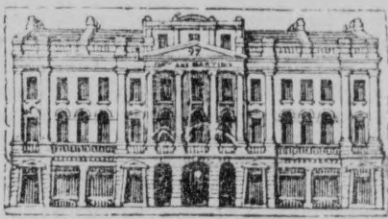
The above comprises a very extensive assortment, and will be sold on such terms as cannot fail to give satisfaction to purchasers.
120—city
CHARLES HARLOW.

MARBLE CHIMNEY PIECES, &c.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have on hand the largest assortment of Marble Chimney Pieces, that is to be found in any establishment in New England, made of the best foreign and domestic marbles, which they will sell as low as they can be purchased in America. They likewise manufacture and keep constantly on hand Monuments, Tomb Stones, and Grave Stones for Cemeteries, principally from the best of foreign marble—which is far superior to any other for standing the weather in this climate. They likewise keep constantly on hand all kinds of marble suitable for Pier and Centre Table Tops, which will be sold lower than they can be purchased at any other place in the city, of equal quality and workmanship. They likewise have on hand, Free Stone for out and inside of buildings, which will be furnished at the lowest rate at their manufactory, corner of Cambridge and Charles Street, near West Boston Bridge.

Marble Monuments and Grave Stones made to order.
MICHAEL FLANNELLY, No. 22 Water Street.
113—copy
JOHN TEMPLETON & CO.

MARBLE MANUFACTORY, Water Street, opposite the office of the Morning Post.
The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand a good assortment of Marble Chimney Pieces; also, Pier and Centre Table Tops—which will be sold cheaper than can be purchased in any of the New England States.

Marble Monuments and Grave Stones made to order.
MICHAEL FLANNELLY, No. 22 Water Street.
113—copy
JOHN TEMPLETON & CO.



100 CASKS OF DAY AND MARTIN'S GENUINE JAPAN BLACKING constantly on hand, for sale by their Agent, J. A. DICKSON, at the Music Warehouse, 100 North Street, near the City Scales.
The casks are variously assorted, to accommodate retailers, and the Blacking will be warranted in good order.
W&Sisw&cost
s30

PERFUMERY.—A large and superior assortment of Perfumery consisting of Cologne, Lavender, Florida and Honey Waters—Fancy and Shaving Soaps, Hair Oils, &c. &c. just received and for sale cheap by LEWIS & CO., 118 State Street.
o16

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—SHAW & BRIGGS have associated with them as copartner, FRANCIS D. CRAFTS. The Saddlery business will be continued at No. 7, Dock Square, in the name of SHAW, BRIGGS & CRAFTS.
Shawm
o28

BRIGHT AND WRONG IN BOSTON.—This day published, and for sale at the Anti Slavery Rooms, 46 Washington Street, (opposite the Boston Post Office), a book of the above title, containing a minute account of the events prior to and on the day of the Boston Mob, Oct. 21, 1835, together with the Annual Report of the Boston Female Anti Slavery Society.
steop
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A CARD.—The undersigned has established himself in store on Blackstone Street, between Ann and Hanover streets, (formerly occupied by Stephen Dyer,) where he offers for sale a large and general assortment of W. I. Goods and Family Groceries at the lowest prices, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.
Goods sent to any part of the city gratis.
CHARLES PARTRIDGE.
121
eop4w

BLACKSMITH WANTED.—Wanted at the coach Smith business two journeymen—a first rate workman, and also a young man having some practice and wishing to perfect himself in the business, may have a good situation by applying to MARTIN WILDER, Hawley place, near of 430 Washington St.
eop2w
Jan 24

JOHN E. BROWN, VETERINARY SURGEON, respectfully informs the public, that he will keep a stable at Mr. Foster's, Stable, Devonshire St., and Mr. Dodge's stable, Milk St., where he may be found every morning from 9 to 10.
e1w
e1w

1400 BUSHELS OF PRIME OYSTERS to be sold by F. M. DYER, & CO., at 47½ Washington Street, or No. 3 Boston Street, for one dollar per bushel, or one dollar per gallon.
Feb 5

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP.—A first rate Printing Press, Wells make, with all the necessary Types and other fixtures for a complete Printing Office. For information enquire of H. WILLIS, at the New England Type Foundry—WM. S. WAIT, 121 Washington Street, or J. N. BANGS 52 Washington St.
[eop1w] eopost—[f9] 1aw—104

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS.—200 boxes assorted sizes, first quality, just landed—for sale by ROGERS DEVENS & CO., wholesale druggists and paint dealers, 5 & 6 Granite Street, Commercial wharf.
s30

MOHAR COATING.—Just received 6 pieces Mohar Coating will be sold by the piece, yard, or made into coats, by J. G. WYMAN, 71 Washington Street, opposite the Post Office.
u
d35

MACHINERY BANDING.—of any given length or breadth, is now extensively manufactured by the Roxbury India Rubber Company, and offered for sale by MARI-NEE TEBBETTS & CO., at the Company's Warehouse, 109 State St.
Jan 13

COGNAC BRANDY.—A new half pipes Pellico brand, choice quality, balance of importation per Billows cargo—for sale by JAMES LEEDS JR & CO., 18 Long Wharf
115

FRESH FISH.—At wholesale and retail, opposite No. 67 Long Wharf, North side—constantly on hand through the winter season. For further information enquire of HOSEA SARGENT, No. 67 Long Wharf.
ept
d15

300 Half boxes shipping Soap, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long Wharf.
2w
j23

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—6 girls to work in a factory.
Also—a young man—apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merrimac and Friend streets, near the City Scales.
113

BRITISH COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, LONDON.

It has become a duty to acquaint the public that the gentile Improved Hygienic Vegetable Pills which are prescribed in accordance with the doctrines of the British College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, and which are recommended by the writings and practice of Sir Astley Cooper, Mr. Abernethy, and the most eminent Physicians and Practitioners of Europe and America, are signed on the outer cover of every package, in the following lawful and particular manner:

JOSEPH RALPH, M.D.—GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH—MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON—LECTURER ON MIDWIFERY AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN—AND AUTHOR OF THE "FAMILY PHYSICIAN, A DOMESTIC GUIDE TO MEDICINE."

(Note. The various documents, Diplomas and stamped Certificates, which show the connection of the Author with the Institutions above mentioned are publicly exhibited at the General Office, Cornhill Street, N.Y. and may be seen by any individual at any time.)

Nothing seems to have afforded more general satisfaction and advantage to society, than having the Hygienic Medicine prescribed and prepared by a regular and practical physician, and one who may at all times be consulted or applied to, either by post or otherwise, on the subject of its operation and disease. This also is the more appreciated in consequence of the number of different medicines which are daily advertised under various pretences in the name of "Hygienic" and "Original Hygienic."

The directions which accompany every package of this Domestic Medicine, are exceedingly plain and particular, and the proper dose and manner of the Pills being carefully given under the head of each disorder separately. Those who keep this medicine by them, especially country families, find that nothing is more economical or better adapted for family use, and being free from mercury or any hurtful property, they may always be resorted to with perfect safety. Neither is it too much to state with strict regard to truth, that thousands are indebted to this medicine for the preservation of life and health.

The connection which exists between the organs of digestion and almost all diseases, being the basis of this Domestic Medicine, there is scarcely a disorder incident to human nature in which they are not taken advantage of, but those disorders in which the most remarkable instances of benefit and cures have been experienced are the following:—Bilious disorders, Dyspepsia, affections of the head and nervous complaints, with all those various disorders which originate in hot climates or from costive bowels. Also, Fevers, Inflammation, Gout, Rheumatism, Catarrhus Vesicae, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Scrophulous Glands which threaten Consumption, and especially Gravel, Gleet, and other weaknesses in the Urinary and Genital organs.

This Medicine also, in a peculiar manner, is adapted to the disorders of the female constitution, both in early and more advanced periods of life.

Wholesale Agent for Boston, who is able to supply the surrounding country stores on the same liberal terms as the general office, N.Y., is WILLIAM WARD & CO., No. 27, India St.

Retail Agents are the following:—
Ebenzer Wright, No. 46 Milk Street
Andrew Geyer, No. 104 & 106 Hanover Street
S. Holden, corner of Chesnut and Charles Streets
Joseph T. Brown, 202 Washington Street
E. G. Lemon, Post Office, Roxbury.
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eop3m

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.
THE high reputation and extensive sale of Rowland's Macassar Oil, throughout the world, has induced speculators to imitate the label to the injury of the public, and impose upon the public base imitations, instead of the original.
Also, adventurers to gain a trifling profit, have introduced into the United States counterfeit imitations, composed of deleterious ingredients, injurious to the hair, to the serious injury of the proprietors and the public.

To prevent such imposition, Rowland & Son, respectfully solicit particular attention on purchasing the original Macassar Oil; each bottle is enclosed with a treatise on the hair in an envelope, tastefully executed, with the names of his agents on each pamphlet.

The signature and address is red, on a pattern of lace work, similar to a banker's cheque.
"A Rowland & Son, 20 Hutton Garden,"—counterfeited "Alex. Rowland." Also, each bottle has the name and address of the Agent on the label, Mr. J. A. DICKSON, Music Saloon, 1 Cornhill, formerly Market Street, Boston.

Particular attention to this caution is necessary, as the proprietors cannot be responsible for the serious injury resulting from the use of base imitations.

The Macassar Oil is genuine, which has been for many years universally admired, and acknowledged superior to all others. It possesses wonderful properties in restoring the hair on parts of the head that were previously bald, proved by testimonials received from the most distinguished personages in all parts of the world, and prevents the hair from falling off, or turning gray, to the latest period of life; generates with industry ample growth of beautiful hair, and will sustain it in perfection through all stages of existence.

Subduing all relaxing tendencies, it firmly keeps the hair in curl and other decorative formation, during many hours, unimpaired by damp weather, crowded assemblies, the dancer, or even equestrian exercise.

This incomparable Oil is the friend of both sexes; for, while it facilitates the progress of female beauty, it enhances, by producing wavy, molten, and the graces of manhood.

Prices reduced to 62½ cents per single bottle, or in packages of 6 bottles each, for \$3 per package.
s11
s2aw4wost

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, in pursuance of part 21, Chapter 414, and Title 1st, of the revised statutes, have formed a limited partnership for the transaction of the Wool business.

Benjamin Knowler, of the City of Albany, is the special partner, and has contributed to the common stock \$100,000 in cash. The general partners are George Coghill, Henry Coghill, and Charles J. Coghill, all of the City of New York. The business will be conducted under the firm GEORGE COGILL & SONS.

The said partnership to continue five years from this date, New York, 1st Jan. 1836.

BENJAMIN KNOWLER,
GEORGE COGILL,
HENRY COGILL,
CHARLES J. COGILL.

330—eop1m

NOTICE.
TO CARPENTERS & MASONS.—Sealed proposals for building Six School-houses in the Town of Dorchester, will be received by either of the Committee until the 22d day of February next.

The Carpenters' work to be done by the rules of work, the Masons' by the yard, and the brick to be laid by the thousand, and the brick to be laid by the thousand, and the brick to be laid by the thousand.

LEWIS PIERCE, Committee.
DARIUS BREWER,
ROSWELL GLEASON.

N. B. For further particulars in reference to the plan and size of the buildings, inquire of DARIUS BREWER, Dorchester, Jan. 23d, 1836.
eop1m

TYPE FOR SALE.—At one third the original cost, but little above the price of old type metal. 167 lbs Pica 337 lbs Long Primer 52 lbs Double 164 lbs Long Primer Bourgeois—137 lbs Bourgeois—343 lbs Brevier. The above type in good condition, and but little worn. The type and printed Specimens may be seen at the Printing Office of I. R. BUTTS, corner of School and Washington Streets.
eop1w—cost
eop1w—cost

SHOP TO BE LET.
At the corner of Hanover and Prince Street, a most convenient shop to be let, suitable for a dry good store, a manufactory, or any other business, with a cellar under the same—immediate possession. Inquire at No. 9 Aikinson Street.
2w1w
f4

FOR SALE.
Two ten story wooden Houses in Jenkin's Place, having every convenience—apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchant's Row, under the Oriental Bank.
Jan 29

TO LET.
Half of a 3 story brick house in Norfolk place. Apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchant's Row, under the Oriental Bank.
Jan 29

FOR SALE.
A comfortable wooden house, with a large lot of land, in green st. Apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchant's Row, under the Oriental Bank.
Jan 29

TO LET.
A good store on a centrally situated wharf, suitable for grain and flour, or West India goods. Apply to CHARLES WADE, Merchant's Row, under the Oriental Bank.
Jan 29

TO LET.
A small brick house near Milk St.—apply at 47½ Milk St.
Jan 29

HOWARD HOUSE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken in the late Mr. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, formerly occupied by the late Mr. WILLIAM GALLAGHER. He hopes by strict attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of patronage from the public which was bestowed upon his predecessor.

The House is situated in the most central part of the city, and contiguous to the Post Office and other public buildings. It has been fitted up in a neat and genteel style—the rooms airy and retired. The Landlord will at all times be provided with every delicacy the season will afford.

Parties wishing to be provided with entertainment for any number of persons, can be accommodated at the shortest notice. A few gentlemen can be accommodated with board.
m7
JAMES RYAN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HOTEL.
DOVER, N. H.
The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that his term of time has expired in the Marlboro' Hotel, Boston, and he has returned to his own establishment, the New Hampshire Hotel, in Dover, N. H., where he solicits a share of the public patronage.

N. B.—The New Hampshire Hotel will hereafter be kept as a Temperance House.
d29
SAMUEL WYATT.

FARM TO LET.
To be let, or leased, for farming purposes, all the unoccupied Lands at East Boston, belonging to the City of Boston, consisting of more than five hundred acres of upland and salt marsh.

The upland is capable of producing large quantities of hay, and pasturing many cattle.

For a milk farm it is probably superior to any in the vicinity. The occupant will have the preference of supplying the Maverick House with milk and cream, which will go far towards paying the rent of the farm.

The Farm-house and Barns are in good order, and there is an abundance of sea manure around the island.

Apply to the Land Office of the East Boston Company, near the Maverick House.
WM. FETTER, Superintendent.

FRANKLIN RESTORATOR.
Wilson's Lane, Boston, 1835. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has recently made such arrangements, in his up stair apartments as will enable him to accommodate parties, clubs, Engine and Military companies, &c. &c. at all times, and at the shortest notice on the most reasonable terms.

The subscriber respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage.
N. B. Constant and transient boarders accommodated—terms liberal.

2w6w
E. KENFIELD.

THE WARREN HOTEL & STABLES TO BE LET.
Written proposals will be received for the lease of this Establishment for the term of 5 or 7 years. The lessee to furnish the House with new furniture every way suitable, and give security for the payment of the rent. The House will be put in thorough repair about the first of April next, at which time it is to be vacated. It contains about 46 rooms. The Stables will accommodate 80 to 100 horses. For further particulars apply to EBENEZER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1836.

Another Letter from Mr. Willis, after a long interval, will be found on our First Page.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

Washington, January 30, 1836.

After three or four days of intensely cold weather, bracing up the system like a pair of camels, we have a thaw, natural and political, which makes the body feel like a pickle in casting its hoops, and the mind like an ether phial, left unsealed. Many a political phial has been poured out this week at the Capitol—not altogether ethereal; and many a tirade (by frog-swelling speeches) started its hoops, leaving its contents in a sad pickle, though not for want of vinegar. A little more saccharine and less salt-petre, would preserve the speeches better, and render them more palatable to the public, though the political gourmands might like them less; even hearing, and speaking of them, seems to provoke the mental appetite to call for more pungent condiments, which not only vitiate the natural taste, but will in time, destroy the very palate;—aye, and as Pistol saith,

—“Will inflame thy noble liver,
And make thee rage!”

No man should come here with any hepatic complaint, unless he means to be buried by Congress; for there is nothing here calculated to

“Abate the ardor of the liver;”

And moreover, not a little of the insanity with which our country abounds (which, I perceive, is attributed to free discussion) is first caught, and communicated here. I witnessed a specimen of it in the Senate gallery during the panic Session; the subject was a pale and venerable old man, who interrupted Mr. Webster in a panic speech, to deliver one of his own. Lawrence, now in disgrace here, defended himself under the same plea,—though some are skeptical about the sincerity of his insanity;—perhaps 'tis neither here, nor there! Probably he was just as insane as Lucius Junius Brutus who feigned madness, to escape the Tarquins, who had murdered his father and brother; and no more insane, than Marcus Junius Brutus, Caesar's base assassin, whose character has been falsely held up so long to the admiration of the world. Lawrence doubtless intended to imitate him. Such is the fatal effect of exhibiting for imitation so foul an example; there is insanity in its very sentiments; and every man deserves the penitentiary who would uphold the character of a common stabber.

There are many subjects that will drive people of a saturnine temperament mad;—avarice, ambition, revenge, religion, the love of country, and the love of—coquettes! In some cases, murder ensues; in others, suicide. All pirates are avaricious; all Nullifiers, ambitious; revenge is the prolific parent of duels; religion made Puritans, with his bible before him for authority, murder his whole family; patriotism made Sandt stab Kotzebue, and Staps aim his enckeinere at the heart of Napoleon; and love made poor Peter P.—pink his pericardium into a rattling sieve with his stiletto. *Stoltezza!* madness!—this man too, a warrior! who had followed the “WHITE PLUM” through all his fields of fame! Well may we apply to the Squire, what Byron did to his gallant Knight:—

“Little didst thou deem, when dashing
On thy war-horse through the ranks,
Like a stream which bursts its banks,
While helmets clink and sabres clashing,
Shone and shivered fast around thee,
Of the fate at last which found thee!”

Let no man, or woman, think long, or intensely, on any subject!

“That way madness lies!”

And now will I turn me to the orders of the day, which I shall spend but a thought upon, lest I too grow mad. The House was chiefly occupied by private business; but the principle subject that came before them was a joint Resolution from Col. White of Florida, for distributing necessities from the public stores for the relief of families plundered and driven from their homes by the recent aggressions of the Seminoles. Is not the government bound to relieve and indemnify them? All seemed inclined to support the measure, some quoted precedents, which I hold to be the most detestable of all apologies for doing wrong, and the weakest of all authorities for doing right. It is as if I should say, “Sir, I have got your purse—now give up your watch!” or, “Sir, you have paid that black-leg what he has won—now pony over the like amount I lent you long ago!” What are these precedents worth? Let every case stand or fall upon its own circumstances. In the present one, Col. Parks objected to passing the Resolution the same day it was submitted, as it was in the nature of an appropriation. Mr. Granger in supporting it, took occasion to make a groundless charge of neglect against the Executive—I should as soon think of stabbing a man at a funeral. It passed. Many spoke on the occasion to cheer it on; but it absolutely had to run the gauntlet of friendship. It was supported like a top—every friend gave it a flip! As for myself, I think I will stand for once uncommitted.

REIS EFFENDI.

Slavery and the Domestic Slave-Trade in the United States.—In a series of letters addressed to the Executive Committee of the American Union for the relief and improvement of the colored race. By Prof. E. A. Andrews. Boston, Light & Stearns, 1836.

This is a very valuable little volume, particularly at the present moment. It appears to contain an impartial statement of facts relative to the actual condition of the colored race, collected and presented to the public without any sectarian or political view, but from purely philanthropic motives. Such motives will always be honored by the community at large. It is not by advising the slave to cut his master's throat, or by acts of bigoted enthusiasts in endeavoring to dissolve the union, that the sufferings of the blacks are to be mollified—but by a patient and faithful inquiry into their situation, and calm and sincere appeal to those who are capable of affording them relief. Mercy and Justice are what the author manifests a desire to promote, and as a very cursory glance at his volume enables us to judge, he has pursued the course which wisdom would point out for the attainment of those ends.

“We thought that Friday would certainly be the mercury a little—but alas! Friday was as cold as Thursday—indeed, so very tyrannical had his Majesty, John Frost, become toward night, that people were unwilling to open their mouths for fear of freezing their stomaachs.”

The nearest memorandum affair for the present year we have seen, is *Dickinson's Pocket Almanack*—we do not ask anybody to purchase one, but merely to look at the article.

The fourth instalment of the French Indemnity fell due on Tuesday last.

HON. LEVI WOODBURY.

There is no officer connected with the general government who has proved more competent to the discharge of his duties, or zealous in promoting the best interests of the nation, than our present distinguished and popular Secretary of the Treasury. To an active and acute mind, he unites untiring industry, and an integrity, decision and firmness of character, which are the most important attributes of a great statesman, and the necessary requisites to secure success in all political measures. Born and educated in the stern school of Democracy, as it exists among the hardy yeomanry of the granite State, his earliest lessons in the principles of free government were received pure from the fountain of liberal sentiment. His brilliant career as a public man, is an illustration of the just operation of those institutions of equality which throw open to all the avenue to the highest positions in our government, and in establishing which our fathers proved their wisdom and their exalted patriotism. As a Judge of the Supreme Court of his native State, her governor and representative in the U. S. Senate, he performed the labors of each successive station in a manner that proved him worthy of still higher elevation, until he was finally invited to a seat in the Cabinet of the most important and popular administration the North American States have ever had. While Secretary of the Navy, it was allowed by all, friends and foes, that he greatly exalted that branch of the national defence in character and discipline, and used the means allowed him by Congress for its improvement in the best manner they could be applied to promote the objects for which they were granted. The increased reputation which he acquired by the exhibition of his rare abilities at the head of the Navy Department, won for him a general popularity with all classes, and gave him a commanding influence throughout the country.

At this crisis the great contest was going on between the General Government and the United States Bank. The Senate and the Bank on one side, and the people and the Executive upon the other. The Senate, determined to browbeat the Executive into a compliance with the wishes of a corrupt and corrupting monied Institution, and to intimidate by its denunciations all those who were honest and resolute enough to sustain him in the great civil battle he was waging in maintenance of the rights and liberties of the people, aimed their poisonous shafts directly at the Department exercising an immediate influence upon the Bank. Accordingly the highminded and inflexible TANEY, who was too pure to be corrupted, too firm to be intimidated, and too clear sighted to be deceived by the sophistry of the Bank advocates, was made the mark for their missiles—but they fell harmless at his feet,—in attempting to disgrace him, they only degraded themselves; and although his nomination was not confirmed by the Senate, his integrity and great intellectual powers were demonstrated to his fellow countrymen, and their lasting gratitude and admiration are his reward. At this important period of our history, the Executive felt the necessity of inviting an individual to assume the control of the Treasury whose moral and mental character was equal to the severest trials. This invitation was, accordingly, tendered to Mr. WOODBURY, and accepted, and his nomination confirmed by the Senate. The Bank hydra experienced in its grapple with him a herculean power, and under his well aimed blows, directed by the Executive, its remaining heads were soon severed from its trunk. In his general administration of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. WOODBURY has exceeded the high anticipations of his warmest friends. His last report to Congress is a masterly paper, and evinces a knowledge of the various relations of the extensive branch of government under his care, and of the multifarious interests connected with it, which could be attained only by intense application to business, and a mind of great strength. His familiarity with the mass of affairs connected with his Department, as proved by facts not only communicated in his annual report, but by his ready and full answers to all the enquiries of Congress, is truly remarkable. Nor were his services as Senator less important to the country than as a member of the Cabinet. Placed there at a time when the enemies of Democracy were strong, intolerant and revengeful, it required a man of his stamp of character to resist them. In the embittered and desperate contests for power over the people by the aristocracy in the upper branch of Congress, LEVI WOODBURY was always found an unyielding champion of popular rights, and a sleepless guardian of those privileges which are the birthrights of every American citizen. During those convulsions of the political elements, he was honorably designated as the “Rock of New-England Democracy”—a compliment of which any man might feel proud, and which was as deserved as it was elevated.

We have been led to these hasty and cursory remarks by glancing over some of the numerous documents which have issued from the Treasury since Mr. Woodbury has been there—correspondence, reports, &c. &c. a portion of the former of which Mr. Nicholas Biddle will remember, we dare say, as long as any one else.

Some Postmasters have forbidden the distribution of newspapers by mail carriers on their routes. The Editor of the Mercantile Journal having addressed a letter to the General Post Office upon the subject, received the following reply:—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Northern Division, 25th Jan. 1836.

SIR—In answer to your letter of the 13th inst. I have to state that carriers may be permitted to distribute single newspapers along their routes to subscribers, living at remote or inconvenient distances from a Post Office.

Respectfully yours, &c.

J. R. HOBBS,

Assistant Post Master General.

The *St. Louis George Washington* was to leave Augusta (Ga.) on the 22d ult., with the company of Richmond Blues on board, for Picolata, Florida. The City Council, at a meeting on the previous Thursday, adopted a resolution placing at the disposal of the appropriate committee ten thousand dollars, to be used, if needed, for the expedition.

Mr. Alfred Norton delivered a very appropriate and well written Address before the Boston Mercantile Library Association on the 19th ult., which has been published at the request of the Association.

The Select Committee of the House, appointed to examine the charge made against the Worcester Lunatic Asylum, have been instructed to repair to that institution and examine such persons and papers as they may think proper.

Luca Strozzi, storia del secolo XVI; di Giovanni Rosini.—Parigi, 1834.

Gio. Rosini is already known to the readers of Italian in this community, as the author of *La Monaca di Monza*, an exceedingly well written novel, founded upon the same historical facts from which Manzoni obtained the materials for his most interesting episode in the *Promessi Sposi*. In the present work the author has undertaken to revive in Italy the Historical Romance, which he says—“Consists in selecting an actual occurrence and unfolding it with all its historical circumstances, omitting the probable with the true, and omitting no opportunity of placing before the eye of the reader such information in relation to the politics, literature and the arts of the time, as may at once contribute to his amusement and instruction.” And he asserts that this species of Romance, “that is, the exposition of an historical fact with probable circumstances and with the embellishments of imagination, not only is of Italian origin, but forms a part of the riches of the Italian language.” In support of this claim he cites “*l'istoria d'Ippolito Buonadonna e d'Eleanora de' Bardi*,” published in 1741, and “*i Reali di Francia*,” published twenty years afterwards, in Modena,—and also, among others, the “*Avventure di Giulietta e Romeo*,” which Shakespeare made the subject of one of his immortal dramas.

Luca Strozzi, the heroine of the present Romance, is not an imaginary character, like Clarissa or Rebecca.—She was the daughter of a Florentine nobleman of the highest rank, a sister of one of the most celebrated Italian warriors, and a cousin of the famous Catherine dei Medici who ascended the throne of France. And in narrating her deeply affecting story Rosini has, in accordance with his plan, very happily depicted the state of literature and the arts in the 16th century, and successfully introduced many of those characters who impart so much of interest to that period of Italian history. Among these were Pope Clement VII., Alexander the first duke of Florence, Filippo Strozzi, Catherine dei Medici, Michelangelo Buonarroti, Luigi Alamanni, Guicciardini, and Machiavelli.

Those who were pleased with “*La Monaca di Monza*,” will read this work with much greater pleasure, as it is, in every respect, a much more successful effort of the author.

It may be found at Burdett's, in Court street.

The *Louisiana Morning Post* says Col. Nicholas, the new Senator from that State is a staunch supporter of the Baltimore nominations, and adds:—

“We cordially congratulate Col. Nicholas on the attainment of the high station to which he has been elevated. That he will fulfil the expectations entertained of him by his friends is with us a matter of the utmost assurance. He will prove an able auxiliary in the councils of the nation, and afford efficient support to the administration of our present venerable President, as well as to the cause of the Democratic candidates, nominated by the Baltimore convention. By his election, another vote will be gained in favor of Mr. Benton's expunging resolution, and the stain attempted to be affixed to the character of General Jackson be the more speedily wiped out.”

The Journal of Commerce of Wednesday says:—

“The thermometer early yesterday morning stood at one degree below zero; which is lower than it has fallen before, this winter. The rivers are so filled with ice that it is difficult to get out of port in any direction. For several hours yesterday the ferry boats to Brooklyn were obliged to suspend their trips. The stern boat Boliver, after one or two unsuccessful attempts, effected a passage from Staten Island to this city. The Jersey City ferry boat, after getting nearly across yesterday morning, was obliged to go back.—No boat arrived on Monday from Philadelphia, and none left for that city yesterday morning. No steam boat either for Providence or New Haven has left the present week.”

The *National Intelligencer* of Tuesday says—“It is reported that ANDREW STEVENSON has been nominated by the President of the United States to the Senate for the office of Minister of the United States to Great Britain, and JOHN H. EATON for that of Minister to Spain.”

The following State officers were re-elected by the N. York Legislature a few days since, viz:—Azariah C. Flagg, Comptroller; John A. Dix, Secretary of State; Abraham Keyser, Treasurer; and Henry Arcularius, Commissioner General. In the senate, the vote was unanimous; and in the house, the vote stood generally at 94 to 15.

The *Mediation of England* was in the form of a letter from the King, in person, which was accepted and replied to by the President. The difficulty may, therefore, be considered settled.

The bill for chartering the United States Bank was referred in the Senate of Pennsylvania on Friday, 19 to 11.

Homicide.—Mr. Jacob Post, a long established and well known lively stable keeper, of 110 Murray street, came to a violent death on Wednesday last, at the hands of an unknown person, said to be an Irishman. From evidence given before the coroner's jury, it appears that Mr. Post was driving a party in one of his sleighs to Bloomingdale; that when nearly opposite the asylum, the sleigh was met by a sled loaded with ice, on which two men were riding. Either from intention or mismanagement, the sled was so driven as to obstruct the road, in consequence of which an altercation ensued, and the parties in the sleigh got out with the exception of Mr. Post, who remained in his seat, holding the reins. The driver of the sled then unhitched one of his horses, and detaching the whiffle tree, struck Mr. Post a tremendous blow on the head with it, which felled him across the seat,—almost at the same moment the horses were struck with a whip and started off at full speed, leaving Mr. Post's passengers standing in the road. Before the sleigh had gone far, it either was overturned or Mr. Post fell out of it, and he was found soon after lying senseless in the road. The sleigh was overtaken near Bloomingdale, brought back, and Mr. Post placed in it and conveyed to the nearest house, where he was quickly attended by surgeons from the city. His head was found to be dreadfully shattered, and although every means was resorted to for the preservation of his life, he died on Sunday evening. The murderer escaped and has not yet been discovered. One of the papers state that his name is Madden.—*N. Y. Paper.*

Bank Commissioners' Report.—We have before us the Annual Report of the Bank Commissioners, which will be published as soon as possible. The number of Safety Fund Banks is seventy-seven. The gross amount of their resources, \$89,530,626. The amount of their liabilities, \$59,504,649. Apparent circulation, \$18,955,000. Deduct bank notes on hand, \$8,186,000. Actual circulation, \$10,769,000. Last year, the actual circulation was, \$8,719,000. Increase, \$2,050,000. The amount of deposits now in the banks, is \$20,160,000.—Last year, \$14,384,000. Increase, \$5,776,000. The capital and profits have increased the last year, \$1,150,000. Canal Fund and other Loans, have increased \$1,061,000. The balance of Bank Credits has decreased \$1,159,000. Increase of the means of the year, \$6,736,000.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The second jury impaneled to try Thompson for piracy could not agree on a verdict; and the U. States district attorney was induced or obliged to enter a *nolle prosequi*. Thompson was therefore discharged.—*N. Orleans Bee.*

The Congregational Meeting House in Turner, Me. was destroyed by fire on Sunday, the 24th of January.—The fire was communicated to the building by a stove.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, Feb. 5.—A considerable portion of the session of the Senate was devoted to a ridiculously absurd and singularly useless discussion of the Memorial of the President and officers of the State Bank. The question was upon taking it from the table and referring it to a committee. The substance of the Memorial, it will be remembered, was a protest on the part of the Memorialists against being compelled to attend as witnesses before the Bank Committee; but since the Memorial was presented, the Memorialists have submitted to the authority of the Committee, and testified fully upon all the points on which they were interrogated, as will appear by a reference to the proceedings of the Committee's Fifth Session, on Wednesday. Further inquiry, therefore, relative to the disposition of the Memorial must be de facto a *post mortem* examination.—Mr. Lunt spoke at great length in favor of referring the Memorial, as a mark of common courtesy and justice to the Memorialists, but the good sense of the majority were in favor of permitting it to lie dead on the table, from which it is not likely, as it certainly would not be reasonable, to be taken.

In the House, several petitions in aid of the Western Rail Road were received, and also for acts of incorporation. Mr. Thompson, of Charlestown, presented a petition from the Selectmen of Charlestown, to be indemnified for certain expenses for military services rendered by the light companies, subsequently to the destruction of the Ursuline Convent.

Costs for witnesses in Criminal Cases.—The following important order is entitled to more than an ordinary degree of attention:—

On motion of Mr. Hubbell, of Lanesborough, it was ordered, that the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing, under proper restrictions and regulations, for allowance to parties in cases of indictment, trial, and full acquittal, of fees for the attendance of witnesses, necessary in the trial; also whether such allowances can be safely extended to criminal cases before a Justice of the Peace.

A bill to extend the Jail limits was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

Religion of Witnesses.—This important subject is now fairly before the House, upon the following Bill, entitled “An Act relating to Witnesses,” reported by a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs N. Hinckley, of Barnstable, Thomas Whittemore, of Cambridge, and Tolman, of Canton:—

“Sec. 1.—Be it enacted, &c.—That no person appearing as a witness before any magistrate, or Court of Justice, in this Commonwealth shall be [questioned as to his] religious belief [nor shall any evidence touching the same be received before any such magistrate, or Court of Justice.]

Sec. 2.—Any person appearing as aforesaid, who shall object to being sworn, shall be allowed to affirm in the manner and form now prescribed by law for Quakers.

Sec. 3.—All provisions of law, inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.”

Mr. Cotton, of Boylston, moved to amend the first section by striking out the words “questioned as to his,” (included in brackets,) and inserting in lieu thereof, the words “debarred from giving his testimony on account of,” and also to strike out all of the first section after the word “belief,” (included in brackets,) so that the section shall read—

“That no person appearing as a witness before any magistrate, or Court of Justice, in this Commonwealth, shall be debarred from giving his testimony on account of his religious belief.”

The effect of this amendment is to leave the question of a witness' belief open to proof, so as to affect his credibility, instead of his admissibility, according to the principles of the Common Law, as at present expounded and laid down by the Supreme and other Courts in this Commonwealth. The bill excludes all inquiry into the matter of belief, and was supported by Messrs Whittemore and Rantoul. We shall present our readers with a report of the debate upon this important measure, as soon as possible. It is not probable that the question will be taken for many days.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Monday, Feb. 1. the joint resolution passed by the House on Saturday, authorizing the President to issue ratifications to such of the unfortunate persons as were driven from their homes by the Indian depredations in Florida, was brought from the House, went through its several readings, and was passed.

The bill to regulate the deposits of the public money, which was the special order, was postponed until to-morrow, in order to proceed with the unfinished debate on Mr. Benton's resolutions. Mr. Buchanan addressed the Senate for about two hours, and did not conclude his remarks, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the motion made by Mr. Cushing that the petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia presented by him, be received, was resumed—after a debate the motion was laid on the table.

The Chair then proceeded to call the House for petitions. Mr. Williams, of Ky., remarked that unless the order of calling the States were reversed, the South and West would never be allowed to present petitions, for as soon as Maine or Massachusetts was called, a lot of abolition petitions would be thrown upon the House, and consume the day in debate. He moved to reverse the order and to begin with Missouri instead of Maine. The rules were suspended to permit Mr. W. to make this motion, and the motion was agreed to. Petitions and memorials were then presented till 4 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

Indian War.—The Jacksonville Courier reached us yesterday, of as late date as the 21st January, being the latest news from that quarter. Through this channel we learn that, on Monday, the 18th January, the St. Augustine Guards, (a volunteer company,) with a few men from Mosquito, had an engagement near that place with a force of 150 Indians, in which they had eighteen men killed and wounded, the Indians having lost at least as many men, though they were very near cutting off every man of the volunteers, on their retreat to their boats. On Friday, the 16th, Lieutenant RUGGLES, of the Army, set out with fifty recruits, just arrived from New York, for the Headquarters of Gen. CLINCH. A letter from Black Creek, January 19th, states that information had reached there that Col. PARISH, of Middle Florida, with about a hundred men, had an engagement with about an equal number of Indians, in which seven Indians were killed, and two white men killed or wounded.

From Pensacola, we learn, by a private letter, that, immediately on receiving news by a despatch boat, of the massacre of Major DANE's command, with the perilous position of the garrison of Fort Brooke, (at Tampa Bay,) the United States sloop of war Vandalia, then in port, immediately took on board ammunition, &c. &c. (after having previously sent off a detachment of her men in the same direction,) and sailed for Tampa Bay, where we trust she will have arrived in time to insure the safety of that post.—*Nat. Int.*

Fatal Duel.—We have seen a letter, giving a brief account of a duel between Samuel Gwin, Esq., an officer of the Land Office in Mississippi, and Isaac Caldwell, of that State, formerly a partner of George Poindexter, in the practice of law. From the letter it appears, that at a party given by Governor Lynch, Poindexter had publicly abused Mr. Gwin, which being resented by the latter, Caldwell took the quarrel off Poindexter's hands. The parties fought, each armed with four pistols, taking their positions thirty paces apart, with the right of advancing. Mr. Gwin advanced, received the fire from four of his antagonist's pistols, one ball taking effect in his breast. The wound is considered by his physicians mortal. When Mr. Gwin discharged his third pistol, Mr. Caldwell fell, and soon after expired.—*Globe.*

More Indian Murders.—News arrived in town yesterday of two men being killed in Baker county by a party of 40 or 50 Creek Indians, and several others wounded. We have not time to state particulars. It thus appears as though the Creeks and Seminoles were acting in concert in their savage warfare.—*Ga. Tel.*

Fire.—The woollen factory and dwelling house of Silas Pierce, of East Bloomfield, Ontario county, N. Y., also 200 yards of cloth, and 200 lbs of wool, were burnt on the 23d ult. Loss \$3,500, but without insurance.—Some furniture belonging to the workmen, and \$370 in bank notes were also consumed.

The “Wandering Piper” is yet alive and doing well. He had an audience of 700, the other evening, at the Front street theatre, Baltimore.

A few Extra Copies of this day's Statesman, containing Mr. Adams's Speech in relation to the loss of the appropriation bill at the last session of Congress, may be obtained at the Counting Room, 21 Water Street.

The Southern Mail had not arrived when our paper went to press last evening.

PRESS WORK.—DEALS & GREENE are prepared to execute PRINTING WORK of every description, in a very neat style and at short notice.

NOTICE.—The anniversary of the Howard Benevolent Society will be held in St Paul's Church, (Sunday) Evening, at 7 o'clock. Sermon by Rev Mr. Stone.

FRANKLIN TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the F. T. S. will be held at Elocution Hall No. 1 Franklin Avenue, on Saturday evening, Feb. 6th, for an annual choice of Officers.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST, MR. KNEELAND will deliver a recitation of his Discourse last Sunday evening, (on the absurdity of supposing that any thing comes by chance, &c.) with a continuation of the same subject, touching the actual cause, or causes, of the phenomena of nature, at the Sunday Lyceum, 1st Summer street, three doors from Washington street, next Sunday Evening, commencing at half past 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—A memorial to the Legislature, requesting the repeal of the act of the U. S. Laws, is at the Reading Room for signature.

IMPORTATIONS.

BATAVIA.—Ship Samarang (at Salem)—12,464 bags Java coffee—2342 shls Banca tin—11 cags mace.

MANSANILLA.—brig Nerew—12,556 boxes palm leaf—12 logs mahogany—3 do cedar—15 tons fustic—1 hhd 94 lbs honey—sticks lignumvitæ.

CAPE HAYTIAN.—Brig Red To or (at Marblehead)—178, 000 lbs sugar—322 hides—12 bales rugs—16 bbls peppers—7 bags cocoa—17 bales tobacco—17 bags coffee.

SHIP-NEWS.—BOSTON, 1836.

FRIDAY, February 5.

Below, brig Elizabeth Long, Rotterdam, Helvoet 22d Dec.

Brig Nereus remains in the Roads. Packet brig Emily remains entangled in the ice. Lower harbor full of ice—a pilot walked up from Rainford Island.

CLEARED.

Trig Vesta, Jenkins, Baltimore; sch Arlitta, Christopher Cahoon, Fredericksburg.

At Halifax, 20th ult, Industry, Bowden, hence, 15 days; Hibernia, do, 3.

At Pernambuco, Dec 20, Cambrian, Welsh, for Boston; y. Leader, do; Quincy, said to be bound for Trieste.

At Guayama, 5th ult, Yankee, Crosby, ych; Constantia, Walcott, for Portsmouth, dis; Helen, Wade, Dresden, do; Guayama, Blackpole, Portland, do; James McCobb, Batchelder, Bath, do.

GLOUCESTER, Feb 4.—Arrived schs Oscar, New York, for Portsmouth, Gosack, Ell, N York for Boston, with 85 men for the U. S. sloop of war Concord.

PORTLAND, Feb 3.—Cld Ann, Batchelder, Cuba; George, Peterson, Guadaloupe; Jane, Ross, (new ship) McIntosh, New Orleans.

EASTPORT, Jan 21.—Arrived Abigail, fm Boston—24th, Leader, do.

NEW LONDON, Feb 2.—In the outer harbor, Mail, Loring, Boston for New York.

NEW HAVEN, Feb 2.—At anchor off the light, Kosciusko, Duell, fm Bonnaire, 30 bound in, harbor full of ice.

NEW YORK, Feb 2.—Cleared Olive Chamberlain, Duncan, Cuba; Angora, Means, St. Croix; Fides, Madison, St. Jago; Bushrod, Houston, St. Augustus.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 1.—Below, Danish brig Zodiacus, Myer, from St. Thomas, 15th January; Emily, Fontaine, St. Jago.

BALTIMORE, Jan 31.—Arrived Pocasset, Boston.

NEW LONDON, Feb 2.—Cleared Black Hawk, Coleman, Antigua, 21.

SARANAH, Jan 22.—Cleared Anglo, Binney, Bordeaux; Harry, Farlow, West Indies; Weeks, Boston.

NORFOLK, Jan 27.—Arrived Black Hawk, Coleman, Antigua, 21.

MOBILE, Jan 15.—Susquehanna, Bright, St Marks; Katherine Jackson, Fish, Liverpool; Cutter, Ryder, Boston.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 15.—Cld Roderick, Hamilton, Kingston, J.

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Agent for the Patentees, Stawis OS

BOYS' CLOTHING, ready made, and made to order at No 24 Court street, (Tudor's Buildings.)